

filled to overflowing with spectators the whole day, and a throng was most of the time assembled around the City Hall, and anxious to catch any information of the progress or complexion of the proceedings. The prisoner had long been declining in health, and had become so ill of the rheumatism, and feeble both in body and mind, from his sufferings, that he could not move without assistance, not even to lift up his right hand, when told to do so, on his arraignment on the indictment in this case on Tuesday. He was both then and yesterday brought into court on a chair by four men, and he and the chair set into the prisoner's box. He held his head down or leaned it against the box during the whole trial, and seemed very ill; and during the charge of the Judge to the jury, he fainted and was not revived for some time, when the Judge proceeded to finish his charge.

The charge of murder, in a horrible manner, seemed clearly made out against him; but the defence set up to excuse the deed, was derangement of mind, or such weakness and aberration of intellect, as rendered him incapable (at the time) of discrimination or sound judgment, which is necessary in an offender to constitute the crime of murder. The testimony, on this point, was so clear and distinct, that although it might not by many be thought fully to establish his insanity; yet, such at least, as to leave it extremely doubtful whether he was in possession of his right mind and reasoning faculties. It was an extraordinary and a remarkably delicate and difficult case, and to the conclusion to be drawn from the peculiar circumstances, and there was evidently no middle course (and so the Judge considered it) between convicting of murder, or saying not guilty—nothing to justify a verdict of man slaughter.

MURDER OF MR. MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—As our city possessed no man more respectable or more useful in his sphere of life than Thomas Martin, whose death was announced in our last, and whose mortal remains were yesterday attended to the grave by a great concourse of indignant and sorrowing townsmen, and with military and Masonic honors, some of the particulars of his tragical fate will not be unacceptable to our readers.

At the distance of something more than a mile north of the General Post Office building, and without the bounds of the city, resided a person by the name of Devaughn, who cultivated a field or two there. Into these fields last Sunday, strayed several boys from the city, in search of blackberries, among whom was a son of Mr. Martin. They were pursued by Devaughn, roughly handled, and the hat and basket taken from young Martin, with the declaration that they should be detained until some money was paid for their redemption. Mr. Martin sent a note to the man on Monday, asking him to let the hat and basket be returned; of which no notice was taken, he not being at home at the time. On Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Martin walked cheerfully together for exercise and thought they would walk as far as Devaughn's place, and persuade him to give up the property he had seized. With this view they went to the house, within the enclosure, and very civilly requested he would return these articles. They were rudely answered with brutal language, and on Mr. M.'s expostulating with the man, his sharp and furious denials were set upon the unoffending couple. Mr. and Mrs. M. were endeavoring by flight to escape them, when one of the dogs having seized Mr. M.'s coat, he turned round to defend himself against him, and at that moment received a load of slugs in his breast from a musket deliberately aimed and fired at him by Devaughn. He turned to his wife, who had by this time reached the fence, exclaiming, "I am a dead man!" and taking her hand, he fell. The poor afflicted widow made the best of her way home, herself the bearer of the distressing intelligence. It was not till nearly 10 o'clock, that the news was known, when several neighbors rode out to the place. The miscreant, who knew his murdered victim lay but a hundred paces from him, had coolly undressed for bed; but, hearing the tramp of horses, jumped over his fence into the lane, taking his musket with him, which he had the audacity to fire at the party, as they came up the lane, fortunately without effect, and then made his escape amidst the gloom of the night and under cover of the adjoining thickets. His musket being loaded with slugs, and every circumstance of the case, establish the *onus probandi* on the part of the hardened villain—he had no sooner fired the fatal shot, than he loaded again, as if determined to doubly do the horrible deed, already consummated.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Devaughn, the murderer of Mr. Martin, was apprehended yesterday afternoon in the woods near his residence, from whence it appears that he had been but a short distance since he first escaped on Wednesday evening. After undergoing an examination before the Mayor, he was committed to jail.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Department of War, June 4, 1826.
Sir: Gov. Murphy having addressed me on the subject of ascertaining the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, I think it due to you, from a previous correspondence had with the Delegation of Georgia, in the Senate, as well as with yourself, as also from the equal interest which Georgia has in the measure, to furnish you with a copy of my reply, which is herewith enclosed.
I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

Gov. TROUP.
Department of War, 4th June, 1826.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (on yesterday) of your communication, dated the 10th March, covering the resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, authorizing you to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between Alabama and Georgia.

In reply, it gives me pleasure to communicate to you, that the President is gratified that a measure so desirable to two States, as that of fixing their boundary, may be carried into effect without objection or difficulty, at least on the part of the United States. No provision, however, having been made by Congress for the appointment of a Commissioner, or any money appropriated to meet the expenses of such an appointment, the President does not feel himself authorized to make the appointment—and he would have been glad to see this subject may be equitably and satisfactorily adjusted by the two States without the intervention of the Government of the United States.

Should, however, the difficulties in which you refer, as probable, really occur, and continue insurmountable, on either being communicated to this Department, the President would feel himself bound to refer the subject to Congress, who would decide whether it was a case requiring their interference.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

Executive Department,
Washington, June 17th, 1826.
Sir: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 4th inst., accompanied by a letter addressed to the Governor of Alabama, in which the President has been pleased to express his gratification that a measure so desirable to two States as that of fixing their boundary, may be carried into effect without objection or difficulty, at least on the part of the United States.

It is not apprehended that any serious difficulty will occur between the two States, and the expression of this sentiment by the President, so favorable to the removal of any embarrassment, will prove as it is hoped, the precursor of the removal of all the unhappy differences which have occurred between the General Government and this, on other subjects connected with it. Accept my thanks for the politeness which dictated your communication, and with them the assurance of my respectful consideration,
(Signed) G. M. TROUP.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

St. Louis, June 9.—We are informed by Major Tait, formerly, who came passenger in the Steamboat Solon from St. Peter's, that the Indians on the Upper Mississippi were peaceful and quiet. The water continued very high—all the low ground overflowed, and the Indians obliged to resort to the hills and make new fields for their corn.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.
William F. Hoar, the murderer of Simpson, was hanged about half past two o'clock yesterday, at Fairfax Court House, in the State of Virginia. We learn that he made no address to the concourse assembled on that occasion.



Richmond Register.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1826.

The 4th July.—On the return of this glorious anniversary, and its finding our country in possession of all the substantial blessings which attach to human life; liberty, peace, plenty and power, an increasing population, and expanding fame and resources, we congratulate our readers.

The experiment so important to mankind, undertaken by America, may be considered as fairly and successfully made; and fifty years of self government, embracing the period rendered most dangerous by physical weakness, and moral inexperience, demonstrates to the whole earth, man's perfect competency to govern himself unaided by kings, armies or oligarchies.

Henceforth, the malicious predictions of enemies, and the timid apprehensions of friends, may be considered as equally exploded by experience—and if the United States fall from their present state of liberty, harmony and union, let not the fault be ascribed to the natural incapacity of man to enjoy a state of freedom and equality, but to that restless spirit of change, novelty and action, which repines at inactivity, delights in tumult and confusion, and with Lucifer is ready to exchange a Paradise for Hell.

The occasion is a fit one to look back on the days of the Revolution—to reanimate our gratitude to the extraordinary men who effected it—and to lift our hearts in thankfulness to God, who gave us such a country, and such ancestors to espouse its cause and that of all mankind.

It is usual on this day, to republish the Declaration of Independence—but as that is in the mouth, and on the hearts of all, we have rather chosen to republish the instructions given by the County of Hanover on the 20th July 1771, to John Syme and Patrick Henry, members from that County to the first Convention of Virginia, which met at Williamsburg on the 1st August of the same year—a paper supposed to have been drafted by the great Henry himself, and in power of argument, depth and justness of thoughts, and plainness of style, inferior alone to that great master piece of human genius.

Agitation in Norfolk.—The public mind at Norfolk, has been thrown into violent agitation by the reckless and uncalculating zeal of a friend of the African Colonization. A writer signing "Liber" in the Norfolk Herald, professedly to stimulate the public to contribute to the collections making to aid in the Colonization of the Coast of Africa, has avowed opinions highly dangerous to the tranquillity of the community, utterly disclaimed by the great body of the Friends of Colonization, and which however true in the abstract, are as practically visionary and impossible, as the wildest theories of the wildest Utopian. That any person in the Southern States, of sound discretion, capable of appreciating the extreme difficulty of the subject, of understanding the constitution of our society, and with daily proofs of the sickly sensibility of the public mind on the question of slavery, should undertake to demand general emancipation as a matter of right, and to defend it by quotations from the Bible and the Declaration of Independence, seems as extraordinary as that a person thus capable of reasoning, should be blind to the fatal consequences which must follow to the very object he has in view. Yet these grounds were assumed by Liber, and sustained in a subsequent address to the Public.

Liber was answered with great severity by two writers, in the Herald and the Beacon, and so strong was public indignation, that the Editor of the Herald was waited on by many citizens in a body, and requested to surrender the name of the author of Liber. The author proved to be Wm. Maxwell, Esq. a lawyer of eminence in Norfolk.

In consequence, we presume, of the state of feeling produced by these publications, a public meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, was called at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the police laws of the State and Borough.

On every hand the publication of Liber is a matter of deep regret. The author's extravagant zeal has placed him in a situation disagreeable and embarrassing. The legitimate objects of the Colonization Society, already misunderstood by many, and viewed with jealousy, must be entirely surrendered to appease the alarm thus created—and the temperate friends of that project, thus liable to have their views misapprehended, and to be identified with phrenzied schemers, will for their own sakes and that of the country, withdraw their countenance from the association. On other bad consequences we will not descend, as they will have presented themselves to the mind of every reader.

We hope that the citizens of Norfolk in their meeting of Saturday, avoided the intemperance of proceeding with so much justice they disapprove in others.

Opinion in New York.—At a public meeting at Sandy Hill, in Washington County, New York, to organize measures for a Convention at Utica, in September next, to nominate a Governor, &c. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That measures, and not men, should be the governing political maxim; and judging of the present administration by its fruits, we rejoice in the present opportunity of awarding the commend of praise.—We congratulate ourselves that in uttering these opinions, we but speak the language of a vast majority of the people of this State, as well as the feelings and sentiments of their excellent chief magistrate. We think it most obvious that this union of feeling and principle will promote the best interests of our own State as well as of the United States.

FLOUR inspected in this city during the quarter ending June 30th, 1826:

4893 barrels superfine
636 do fine
54 do middlings
5413 total.
Inspected during the last 12 months 115,785 barrels, being 59,417 barrels less than the preceding year.
EDM. WALLS, Inspector.

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.

NASHVILLE POST MASTER.
The malignity and bitterness of party spirit has displayed itself against the Administration on the appointment of Mr. Irwin as Post Master at Nashville. The facts have been misstated—and the public deceived.—They have been knowingly misstated, and a false impression designedly made.

When this vacancy occurred at Nashville, several gentlemen highly qualified, and very respectable, became applicants for the office. They were besides being well known, recommended by their several friends, in a manner to leave no doubt of their merit.—The Delegation from Tennessee in both Houses of Congress, were divided, and the Administration expected great difficulty under these circumstances, in deciding their relative claims. There was no apprehension that either of them was unqualified or unworthy, or would not be satisfactory.

Mr. Currie had acted for some time as a clerk in the Post Office, and either from accidental circumstances, arising from his connection with the Post Master, or by a concerted plan, to forestall the appointment—had the earliest information of the intended resignation—and was thereby enabled to obtain five hundred signatures to a subscription paper, before any competition was started for the place. When the fact became public, several gentlemen presented their claims—but Mr. Currie had anticipated them, and they resorted to letters from the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the place. If there was any connivance and unfairness in this business, it was well calculated to excite indignation there, and to require severe reprehension at the seat of Government. Mr. Currie is perhaps a very good man, and no imputation is intended to be cast on him. But what are his claims? Has he peculiar talents or peculiar merits? This is not alleged. He has filled no higher place than clerk of the Post Office. He does not compare with many others on the list of candidates, in standing, character, or merit. But admit him to be equal—there were ten claims against him—with so many candidates of equal claims, all highly recommended, and the Delegation divided. It was not perhaps in human power to give entire satisfaction—but after due consultation and mature reflection Mr. Irwin was selected. He was a man of high character in the country, had filled several public stations, and was strongly recommended. He had been aid to the Governor, Mayor of Nashville, and clerk of the Legislature—he was a man of business and a man of confidence. As soon as it became known that a preference had been intimated in his favor, the Delegation to defend him and to control the Administration, agreed to give up the pretensions of their respective friends, and to unite upon Mr. Currie, not because they had any predilection for him, but because he had this subscription list, and because if they failed to defeat Mr. Irwin it would make a fine subject for a popular clamour. This union did not take place until they knew that the selection had been made by the President.

We all know how much it is in the power of an officer to control the appointment of his successor. We know the advantage of 24 hours notice—the facility of obtaining subscriptions—the delicacy of refusing—and the injustice of giving the least support to this attempt to secure the appointment. All offices should be open to fair competition—there should be no secret understandings—all should be open, fair, and equal.

If there was any such attempt in this case it has been defeated. Now as to the political motives.—It is known that the State of Tennessee are decidedly in favor of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Adams cannot hope, even if he could desire, to make any change in that State. The appointment, therefore, could not be influenced by any motive of that kind. Mr. Irwin and all his family had been the warm and staunch friends of Mr. Crawford. They had neither supported Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay. Mr. Irwin would not be so inconsistent as to change his course during the Presidential contest in consequence of the marriage of his brother with Mr. Clay's daughter. This appointment has been attributed to the influence of Mr. Clay, and the desire to advance his family—when it is well known, that in consequence of the delicacy of his situation, and the motives which he knew would be attributed to him, he declined to take any part in it—and this fact is not unknown to the Delegation of that State.

An abortive attempt was made to create a clamour on this subject, and to use it as a electioneering engine. Every epithet has been employed to wound Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Every topic of popular prejudice has been touched—every art has been essayed—every passion has been tried—every private feeling enlisted. So far from producing the effect, it has resulted in the highest testimonies of character and confidence in Mr. Irwin, from the town of Nashville itself. It is understood the Post Master General has received evidence of general and unqualified approbation of the appointment by the citizens of Nashville. It would seem to be due to the Administration, as well as to the public, to do justice to the character of Mr. Irwin—after all the clamour and abuse on this subject. The Post Master General ought not to withhold such evidence as he may have of the general approbation of this appointment in the town of Nashville.

The public will see this in its true light, and the two members of that Delegation who made themselves conspicuous in that affair will see the disingenuousness of their conduct, and may bear in mind, that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right.

RICHMOND.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.
At a meeting of the freeholders of Hanover County, at the Courthouse, on Wednesday the 20th day of July, 1771—the following address was agreed to.

To John Syme and Patrick Henry, Esq's.
GENTLEMEN: You have our thanks for your patriotic, faithful, and spirited conduct in the part you acted in the late Assembly as our Burgesses; and as we are greatly alarmed at the proceedings of the British Parliament respecting the town of Boston and the province of Massachusetts Bay, and as we understand a meeting of Delegates from all the counties in this colony is appointed to be held in Williamsburg, on the 1st day of next month, to deliberate on our public affairs, we do hereby appoint you gentlemen our Delegates; and we do request you then and there to meet, consult, and advise touching such matters, as are most likely to effect our deliverance from the evils with which our country is threatened.

The importance of those things which will offer themselves for your deliberation, is exceeding great. And when it is considered, that the effect of the measures you may adopt will reach our latest posterity, you will excuse us for giving you our sentiments, and pointing out some particulars proper for that plan of conduct we wish you to observe.

We are freemen. We have a right to be so, and to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of our fellow subjects in England. And while we retain a just sense of that freedom, and those rights and privileges necessary for its safety and security, we shall never give up the right of taxation. Let it suffice to say once for all, we will never be taxed but by our own representatives. This is the great *Bulwark of Freedom*, and British America hath been hitherto distinguished by it. And when we see the British Parliament attempting upon that right, and acting with determined resolution to destroy it, we would wish to see the united wisdom and fortitude of America collected for its defence.

The sphere of life in which we move hath not afforded us lights sufficient to determine with certainty, concerning those things from which the troubles at Boston originated: whether the people there were warranted by justice, when they destroyed the tea, we know not, but this we know, that the Parliament by their proceedings have made us and all North America, parties in the present dispute, and deeply interested in the event of it: inasmuch, that if our sister colony of Massachusetts Bay is enslaved we cannot long remain free.

Our minds are filled with anxiety, when we view the friendly regards of our parent state, turned into enmity; and those powers of government formerly exerted for our aid and protection, formed into dangerous efforts for our destruction. We read our intended doom in the Boston port bill, in that for altering the mode of trial in criminal cases, and finally in the bill for altering the form of Government in the Massachusetts Bay. These several Acts are replete with injustice and oppression, and strongly expressive of the future policy of Britain towards all her colonies if a full and uncontrolled operation is given to this detestable system in its earlier stages, it will probably be fixed upon us for ever.

Let it, therefore, be your great object, to obtain a speedy repeal of those Acts; and for this purpose we recommend the adoption of such measures as may produce the hearty union of all our countrymen and sister colonies. United we stand. Divided we fall. To attain this wished for union, we declare our readiness to sacrifice any lesser interests arising from a soil, climate, situation, or productions peculiar to us.

We judge it conducive to the interests of America, that a general Congress of deputies from all the colonies be held, in order to form a plan for guarding the claims of the colonists and their constitutional rights from future encroachment, and for the speedy relief of our suffering brethren at Boston. For the present we think it proper to form a general association against the purchase of all articles of goods imported from Great Britain, except negroes' cloaths, salt, salt petre, powder, lead, utensils and implements for handycrafts men and manufacturers that cannot be had in America, books, papers and the like necessities, and not to purchase any goods or merchandise that shall be imported from Great Britain after a certain day that may be agreed on for that purpose by the said general meeting of deputies at Williamsburg except the articles aforesaid or such as shall be allowed to be imported by the said meeting, and that we will encourage the manufacturers of America by every means in our power. A regard to justice hinders us at this time from withholding our assents. Nothing but the most necessary shall induce to support that proceeding which we shall strive to avoid as long as possible.

The African trade for slaves, we consider as most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of this country.—We therefore most earnestly wish to see it totally discontinued. A steady loyalty to the Kings of England, has ever distinguished our country. The present state of things here, as well as the many instances of it to be found in our history, leave no room to doubt it. God grant we may never see the time when that loyalty shall be found incompatible with the rights of freemen. Our most ardent desire is, that we and our latest posterity may continue to live under the genuine, unaltered constitution of England, and be subject in the true spirit of that constitution, to his majesty, and his illustrious house, and may the wretches who affirm that we desire the contrary, feel the punishment due to falsehood and villainy.

While prudence and moderation shall guide your councils, we trust, gentlemen, that firmness, resolution and zeal will animate you in this glorious struggle.

The arm of power which is now stretched forth against us, is indeed formidable. But we do not despair. Our cause is good—and if it is served with constancy and fidelity, it cannot fail of success. We promise you our best support, and we will heartily join in such measures as a majority of our countrymen shall adopt for securing the public liberty.

Resolved, That the above address be transmitted to the printers to be published in the Gazette.

W. P. CLK. of this Meeting.

The foregoing is a copy of a paper written in my possession, which appears to be the original address—and part thereof is in the hand writing of William Pollard, dec'd, of Hanover county.

RO. POLLARD.

June 28th, 1826.

The following Resolutions are now circulating in Nelson County with every prospect of a successful result. They were agreed upon at a conference of some of the leading citizens of the County held at Court on the 26th June. The subscription will be opened chiefly on the 4th of July, in consequence of the people having been prevented from attending the June Court by the inundations which then swept the numerous streams of the county, produced by the torrents of rain which fell on the night of the 25th.

Resolutions in Nelson County relative to Mr. Jefferson.

The undersigned citizens of Nelson County, concurring cordially in the views lately expressed by their fellow citizens at the seat of Government, and heartily sympathizing in the sentiments of grateful respect and affectionate regard recently evinced, both there and elsewhere, for their countryman Thomas Jefferson, cannot disguise the sincere satisfaction which they derive from the prospect of a general co-operation to relieve this aged and distinguished patriot. The important services for which we are indebted to Mr. Jefferson, from the days of his youth, when he drew upon himself the resentment of Dunmore, to the present time, when at the close of a long life, he is labouring to enlighten the nation which he contributed to make free, place him in the highest rank of national benefactors, and eminently entitle him to the character of the people's friend. Whether considered as the servant of the State, or of the United States; whether regarded as an advocate or a statesman; whether as a patriot, a legislator, a philosopher, or a friend of liberty and republican government, he is the unquestioned ornament of his country, and unites in himself every title to our respect, our veneration and gratitude. His services are written in the hearts of a grateful people; they are identified with the fundamental institutions of his country; they entitle him to the "fairest page of faithful history," and will be remembered as long as liberty and science are respected on earth. Profoundly impressed with these sentiments, the undersigned citizens of Nelson County, consider it compatible with neither the National character nor the gratitude of the Republic, that this aged patriot should be deprived of his patrimony, or abridged in his comforts, at the close of a long life so ably spent in the service of his country. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Resolutions relative to Thomas Jefferson, recently adopted by the citizens of Richmond and Manchester meet the cordial approbation of the undersigned citizens of Nelson County.

2. Resolved, That the undersigned parties feel the highest confidence in the ability & honor of the central Committee lately organized at the seat of Government, and cheerfully consent that the sums hereafter subscribed by them, may be placed in the hands of the said committee, to be appropriated to the purchase of tickets or prizes in the Jefferson Lottery, or in such other mode, as to them may appear proper and most advantageous to Mr. Jefferson.

3. Resolved, That a Committee of collection and correspondence for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of this association, shall be and the same is hereby appointed, consisting of the following persons, to wit: Robert Rives, James Bay, Spotswood Fairbank, Samuel Loving, Robert J. Kincaid, John Whitehead, Robert Rives, Jr. Henry Martin, John M. Martin, Wm. Massey, John P. Cobbs, Mayo Cabell, Zachariah Nevil, and Jesse Jopling.

4. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of the said Committee to proceed forthwith to receive subscriptions, to collect the same as soon as practicable, to meet the other members of the Committee at the Court house on the 24th day of July, (or if that should be a bad day, on the next fair day,) to ascertain the amount collected, and to deliver the same into the hands of such agent as the Committee may appoint.

5. Resolved, That any five members of the said committee shall have power to hold a meeting at the time first appointed, and such subsequent meetings as they may deem necessary; and it shall be their duty to receive the monies collected, to transmit the same to the Central Committee at Richmond, and to do such other acts as may be requisite to effectuate the objects of this association.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, JUNE 26.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Orange, called in compliance with the wishes of a central Committee in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of adopting measures, enabling them more effectually to contribute to the relief of our most distinguished fellow citizen THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose whole life, character, and conversation, have been devoted to the honor, happiness, and prosperity of his country.

The Hon. Robert Taylor was called to the Chair, and Lewis B. Williams appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, in an eloquent, impressive and appropriate address. He dwelt upon the important and distinguished services of Mr. Jefferson—the opportunity offered, and the occasion presented, for exhibiting our gratitude—and concluded by moving the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted.

1st. That Subscription Papers be opened in the county of Orange, for raising funds for the relief of Mr. Jefferson; and in order that all who may be disposed to contribute, should be enabled to do so, that the subscription be limited to Five Dollars.

2d. That a Committee of twenty-four members be appointed to receive subscriptions; who shall have power to appropriate the money arising therefrom, to the relief of Mr. Jefferson, in such a manner as to them shall appear best calculated to promote the object of this meeting; and that the said committee be requested to meet on the fourth Monday in July next.

The Chairman, by consent and request proceeded to the appointment of a committee, who were selected as follows:

Capt. Thomas Woolfolk, Col. Thomas Row, Tandy Collins, Thomas Robinson, John Gibson, William Morton, Jr. Lewis B. Williams, Gen. L. T. Dade, Doct. Charles Beale, Geo. Morris, John Farish, Capt. William Smith, James B. Bradley, Robert Cave, Minor Rucker, Wm. H. Stannard, Yelverton Cowherd, Isaac Davis, Sen. Reynolds Chapman, Isaac Davis, Jr. Catlett Conway, James Early, Charles Parrott, and Doct. Uriel Terrill.

Offered that the meeting now adjourn.

ROBERT TAYLOR, Chairman.

LEWIS B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Caucus.—King Caucus seems to be coming into fashion again, notwithstanding the fatality which attended his efforts to serve Mr. Crawford, and the execrations heaped on him, so lately as 1824, by large majorities of the people. We should not be surprised, if during the next Legislative Campaign, his influence was employed by most of the States in the Union—including some which so lately assisted in dethroning him. At no period, was consistency so little regarded.

At a Caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature, convened in Concord, and composed of 150 Members, Gen. Andrus Pierce received 95 votes for Governor, Matthew Harvey 50, and Gov. Morrill 5.

Gov. Morrill is the present incumbent, and the object appears to be his expulsion from the office. Whether the attempt is made from State or National considerations, does not appear.

The Jefferson Committee of Philadelphia have held a recent meeting, at which it was resolved, to remove the limitation on the amount of individual subscription first adopted, that plan having proved "erroneous and comparatively unproductive; imposing restraint upon the feelings of gratitude, and requiring exertion more universal and unceasing, than the shortness of the limited time will admit."

We are inclined to believe that from the same causes, the restriction was every where injudicious, and that to dispense with it, would accelerate the completion of the general object.

Times is received, and will be attended to.

Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th inst.
Wm. NEERVIS, Cash'r.
3d July, 1826.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, July 3d, 1826.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the last half year, payable on the 15th inst.
The usual deduction of one dollar and a quarter per share for the bonus to the State, will be borne by the holders of the old stock only. The payment of the bonus on both the old and new stock will then have been completed, and make them of equal value.

W. DANDRIDGE, Cash'r.

LAW SCHOOL.

There are no lectures delivered in this institution at NEEDHAM but those with which the session commences and with which it ends; in other words, the whole course is a Lecture, upon the practice of the Law, which is conducted in the most correct manner upon authority. There is nothing left untaught to the student, and he is not left to his own devices, but he is taught to read, and to study, and to rely on the books too, for himself, and upon which he is examined every Saturday, and every Saturday he exercises himself in court, the records of which are as neatly kept as any in this country, and every part explained, from the first process to the conclusion of the judgment, as well as every species of acts which follows afterwards, so that the student has five days in the week to read, without interruption. If assistance like this be of any use to the student, he is not to be deterred from attending, where there is no speech at law, or the student of law, who want such assistance, can receive it there, for the remainder of the session, and upon much better terms, for them, than for their friend.

Richmond, 1st July, 1826. CRED TAYLOR.

Official List of the Drawing of The Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, THIRD CLASS.

THE subscribers having been requested to superintend the Drawing of the Third Class of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, do hereby certify, that the following were the numbers which were this day drawn from the thirty-six placed into the wheel, viz:

18, 2, 12, 35, 32.

And that the said Numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 18 was the first that was drawn; No. 2 the second; No. 12 the third; No. 35 was the fourth, and No. 32 was the fifth and last.

Witness our hands, at Petersburg, this 21st day of June, 1826.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH BRAGG,
GEO. W. STAINBACK,
CHAS. D. MINDOE,
JABEZ SMITH.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, third class, with the order in which they were drawn.

The tickets which drew the highest prizes are the following: That having on it 18, 2, 12, in the order here specified, is entitled to \$20,000.

That having on it 18, 12, 2, in this order, is entitled to \$10,000.

That having on it 2, 18, 12, in this order, is entitled to \$4,000.

That having on it 2, 12, 18, in this order, is entitled to \$3,000.

That having on it 12, 18, 2, in this order, is entitled to \$2,000.

The six tickets which drew prizes of \$1,000, are those having on them 12, 35 and 32, being the 3d and 4th and 5th numbers drawn.

The twelve other tickets which drew prizes of \$500, are those having on them the 2d, 3d and 5th, or the 2d, 4th and 5th, in some one of their several orders of combination and permutation, viz:

2, 12, 35—2, 35, 12—12, 2, 35—12, 35, 2—35, 2, 12—35, 12, 2—2, 35, 12—2, 32, 35—32, 2, 35—32, 35, 2—32, 35, 2—32, 2, 35—32, 2, 35.

All others, being 35, having some other three of the drawn numbers on them, are each entitled to \$100.

The 18th ticket, which has on it 18 and 32, being the 4th and 5th, in either order, are each entitled to \$50.

All others, being 1674, having on them any two of the drawn numbers, are each entitled to a prize of \$4.

And all others, being 12,353, having on them any one of the drawn numbers, are each entitled to a prize of \$1.

One quarter of the \$20,000 Prize was sold by G. Hatcher of Norfolk. The \$3000 was sold to a gentleman in Lynchburg.

* Prizes payable in Cash at the MANAGERS' Office, under the Eagle Hotel.